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the tail for thirty degrees or more and are strikingly alike, particularly in the presence on each of a strong, straight, southern streamer; they afford also data for the determination of the motion of the irregular masses away from the head.

H. D. CURTIS.

November, 1911.

NOTE ON THE SPECTRUM OF COMETS BROOKS AND BELJAWSKY.

A series of photographic observations of the spectrum of Brooks' Comet was made during the months of September and October, using slit spectrographs and a prismatic camera. The approach of the comet to perihelion, which occurred during the latter part of October, was marked by an increase in brightness, relatively to most of the other radiations, of the tail bands, due to the presence in the comet of carbon monoxide. These bands were conspicuous in the spectrum of Morehouse's Comet of 1908. They were comparatively faint in Brooks' early in September, but developed steadily in strength as the comet approached the Sun.

The slit spectrograms extend from the ultra-violet to the extreme red. Observations with a quartz spectrograph shows that there are no strong radiations above the cyanogen bands near λ 388. The diffused sunlight in the spectrum of the comet's head is nearly all of greater wave-length. This confirms, so far as an observation of one object of this class can confirm that of another, similar results on the spectrum of Halley's Comet, and shows that the particles which diffuse or reflect sunlight in a comet's head are larger than those which perform a similar function in the atmosphere of the Earth.

Between H and C the spectrograms record many dark solar lines, and in addition numerous bright lines, some of which show the presence in the comet of carbon, carbon monoxide, cyanogen, and sodium.

A fuller discussion of these observations will appear in the Lick Observatory Bulletins.

The plates were secured with the co-operation and assistance of Messrs. CURTIS, KEISS, WILSON, and SHEPPARD, to whom thankful acknowledgments are due.

A photograph of the spectrum of Beljawsky's Comet was secured on October 5th. A noticeable feature of the spectrum is the great strength of the bright line radiations as compared with the continuous spectrum.

W. H. WRIGHT.

November, 1911.

MARTIN KELLOGG FELLOWSHIP IN THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

A fellowship in the Lick Astronomical Department of the University of California has been endowed by Mrs. LOUISE W. B. KELLOGG in memory of her husband, MARTIN KELLOGG, deceased, whose services to the University as professor and president covered nearly half a century.

The purpose of the Martin Kellogg Fellowship is to provide opportunities for advanced instruction and for research to students who have already received the degree of doctor of philosophy, or to members of the staffs of observatories. Preference will be given to qualified applicants who may desire to pursue formal studies or researches in the Lick Astronomical Department, or in the Lick and Berkeley Astronomical Departments and to members of the Lick Astronomical Department who may desire to undertake work in another university or observatory; but it is possible that opportunities will arise to award this fellowship, in cases of special merit, without restrictions as to the places of residence of applicants and holders. The stipend per annum is variable in amount, and would aim to cover the necessary expenses of travel and residence. Applications, including outlines of proposed plans and estimates of necessary expenses, should be made in writing to the director of the Lick Observatory.

Appointments will usually be for the period of twelve months, beginning with August 15th of each year. Applications for the year 1912-13 are invited. They should reach Mount Hamilton, if possible, prior to February 15, 1912.

The holder of the Martin Kellogg Fellowship for the current academic year is Dr. KEIVIN BURNS, who has been a member of the Lick Observatory staff for several years. Dr. BURNS is residing in Bonn, Germany, pursuing studies and research work, chiefly in the Department of Physics of the University.

W. W. CAMPBELL.